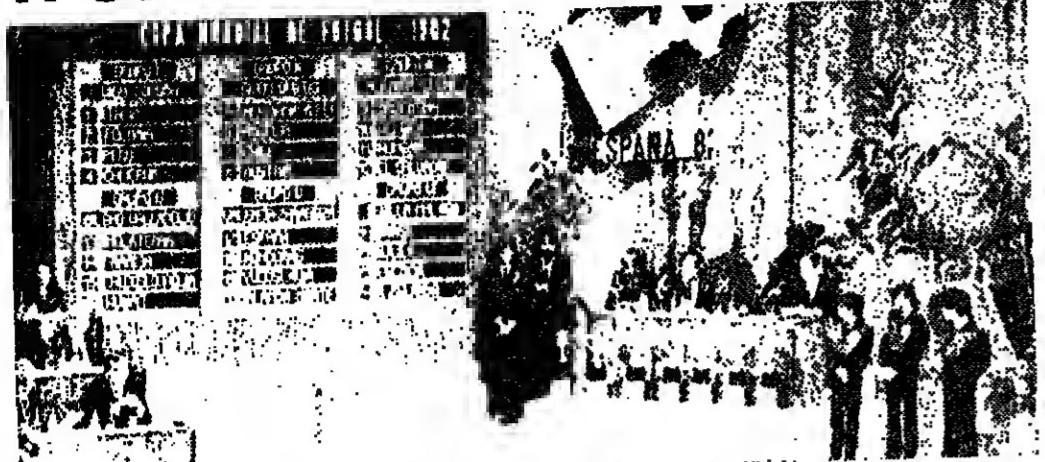


SPORTS

WORLD CUP GROUPS DRAWN



Casting lots for the soccer World Cup finals.

The six groups battling for the World Cup in football, to be held in Spain, are as follows determined by a draw in Madrid. Group 1 (Vigo and Corunna): Italy, Poland, Peru, Cameroon. Group 2 (Gijon and Oviedo): the FRG, Austria, Costa Rica. Group 3 (Alacant, Elche, Barcelona): Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, El Salvador. Group 4 (Bilbao and Valencia): Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait.

ATHLETICS RECORDS

Svetlana Vanyushina, a college student from the town of Volzhsky, long-jumped 683 cm competing at the Vikings Cup, breaking the indoors world mark shared by Karin Henel, FRG, and M. Binkiewicz, USSR, by six centimetres.

Leningrad sprinter Vladimir Shershan dashed 200 m in 21.6 seconds, a new Soviet indoors record, competing for the national Cup.

K. Lewis, USA, long-jumped 256 cm at a meet in East Rutherford's indoor stadium, a seven centimetre improvement on his world mark of a year ago.

NEW TRIUMPH FOR IVAN LENDL

Ivan Lendl, the young tennis player, Czechoslovakia, has won the Grand Prix Masters tournament by beating American Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-7, 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4, at New York's famous Madison Square Garden.

The decisive match lasted for 3 hours 50 minutes and was one of the most dramatic in the tournament's history: in the third set the American was only one point away from victory.



A USSR-Japan table tennis friendly meeting ended in Moscow, with the hosts emerging victorious 8-1. Photo by Ilya Grishkevich

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers a brief "MN Information" on events in the USA and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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MAHRE STRETCHES LEAD

Ingmar Stenmark's recent success in the world Alpine Cup, (last winning in Austria) have failed to boost his Cup prospecta. The Swede avoids the downhill runs, while present Cup leader Phil Mahre, USA, though not an accomplished downhiller, is still picking up cup points. Recently he totalled 27 points (2-2-5), coming 14th in the second downhill run at Kitzbühel, Austria, and another 20 for running up in the slalom also in Austria and

now holds 217 points. Stenmark is trailing him with 134 points, and Steve Podborski, Canada, who dominated the second Kitzbühel downhill, is running third with 94 points.

Stenmark confidently won the special slalom at Kitzbühel, his 5th Cup slingo win overall, with Mahre coming second. The best Soviet compatriot Alexander Zhirkov holds 15th position overall with 38 points.

GETTING THEIR OWN BACK AT LUZHNIKI

Group 5 (Vilnius and Seville); Spain, Honduras, Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland.

Group 6 (Seville and Málaga); Brazil, the USSR, Scotland, New Zealand.

Matches in each group, to be held on a round-robin basis, start on June 13. The two top teams from each group would form four groups of three teams each. The winners would qualify for the semifinals in Madrid and

Barcelona.

Match schedule:

July 11, 1982

July 12, 1982

July 13, 1982

July 14, 1982

July 15, 1982

July 16, 1982

July 17, 1982

July 18, 1982

July 19, 1982

July 20, 1982

July 21, 1982

July 22, 1982

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THE WORLD

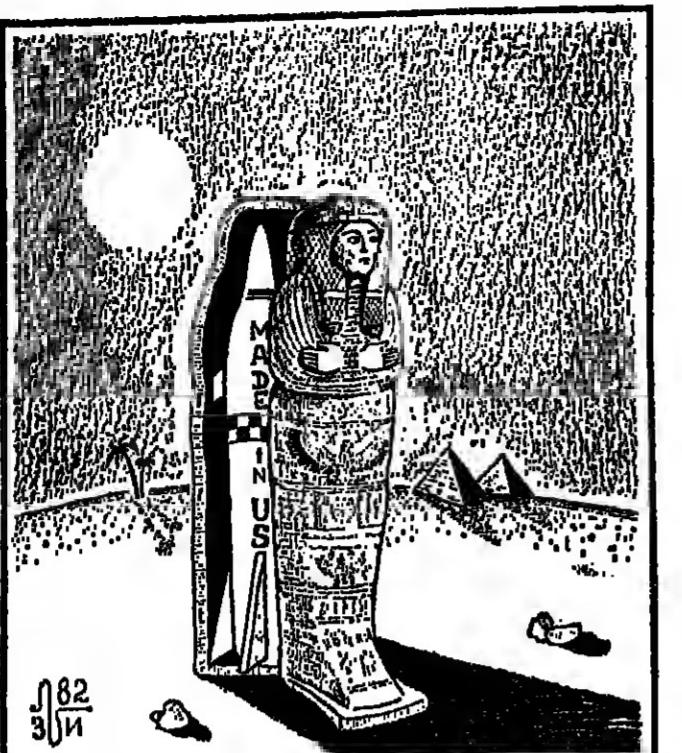
ARAB COUNTRIES INITIATE MORE DISCUSSION ON ISRAELI ANNEXATION

New York. The UN General Assembly has gone into an emergency session here to discuss the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. A relevant decision was adopted the day before at a Security Council meeting on the initiative of Arab countries profoundly indignant over the US stonewalling position on this issue.

MITTERAND ON FRENCH POLICY

Paris. At a recent meeting the French Council of Ministers discussed its agreement, signed between Gaz de France and Sovgazexport, regarding the delivery of Soviet natural gas.

In this connection, President Mitterrand emphasized that France had embarked on a road from which it will not be diverted: the road towards an independent policy, ensuring the security of France and aiding its struggle for peace and freedom. Further clarifying the aims which France set itself on the international scene, the president stated that the independence and security of France depend on its ability to master its own economy as well as on its own efforts in defense; on respect for its alliances and on the organization of collective security in Europe.



Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

Nimeiri regime meets growing opposition

Brussels. More demonstrations have taken place in Sudan against the ruling Nimeiri regime and its unpopular policies, the WAPA Palestine news agency reports.

The Sudanese authorities have given orders to the troops, and the internal security forces to disperse demonstrators by any means, including the use of fire arms. In Wad Medani, soldiers opened fire on demonstrators who were shouting: "Down with the unpopular pro-imperialist regime". Several

dozen people were killed or wounded. Mass arrests have been carried out among the population. However, the news agency stresses, despite punitive measures by the security police, the authorities cannot regain control over the situation in the country. The measures taken by the authorities are causing increasing discontent and anger.

Opposition to the Nimeiri regime is growing despite the dissolution of the Sudanese Socialist Union and purge of the police and government agencies.

Wojciech JARUZELSKI: Martial law—a bridge across a critical period

There has been worldwide reaction to a statement (which we publish here in condensed form) made by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at a recent session of the Polish parliament.

The Military Council, he said, gives assistance to the constitutional authorities enabling them to fulfill those functions which were disastrously wrecked prior to the imposition of martial law. Stability was undermined, the state's security jeopardized, the national economy in a disastrous situation and the threat of fratricidal war loomed ominously. At the last moment of this impending crisis, when we were on the very brink of disaster, the Council of State imposed martial law.

The main thing that we have achieved since December 13 is calm in the country, he stressed. We have suppressed anarchy, crime is declining, and the economy is getting back to normal.

Jaruzelski emphasized that martial law is a bridge across a critical period. As regards the duration of martial law, this depends solely on existing conditions and on how the requirements intended to ensure the safety and smooth running of everyday life and the proper functioning of the economy are met.

No timetable can determine this country's future, the General noted, nor can external pressure.



the Polish crisis might have. It had been planned to start in Poland the erosion of the post-war balance of forces in Europe and hence spread the situation worldwide. This drive towards destabilization and achieving unilateral superiority was aimed at destroying the groundwork of peace in Europe, i.e., the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

These plans were to be achieved at Polish expense, the General said, and since this goal was not met prior to December 13, threats, boycotts and so-called sanctions are now being employed with the aim of achieving the same ends.

The General emphasized in this respect that Poland is still a nation facing many hazards. Subversive radio broadcasts and criminal leaflets advocate conspiracies and even terrorist acts. The anti-state forces instigated from abroad threaten pending action. He further stressed that such action could only lead to the prolongation and tightening up of martial law.

Jaruzelski declared that the imposition of martial law had produced a positive change in production. Compare, for instance, antisemitism figures for November 1981 and January 1982, we are quite willing to make these figures available to our foreign creditors, he remarked.

He further spoke of the serious international implications

SERIOUS DIALOGUE IS A MUST

(Continued from page 1)

US administration should be guided by long-term American interests rather than by present-day political expediency. The Senator pointed out that it was inadmissible to link the talks on limiting strategic armaments with other totally irrelevant issues.

Bogota. In a statement released here by Vice-Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, H.-J. Wischniewski, it is said that the fact that Soviet-American contact at a foreign ministerial level has facilitated a broad exchange of views should be seen in the present international situation as a step in the right direction. The capacity for dialogue and willingness to engage in talks are the prerequisites needed to overcome difficulties.

The Hague. An official spokesman for the Dutch government said: The government of Holland is disappointed that during the meeting between Alexander Haig and Andrei Gromyko no date was set for the resumption of the SALT talks.

Born in 1923, Kolivio left the Social Democratic Party in 1947. He gained his PhD in 1961 and was made Governor of the Bank of Finland in 1968. Before 1968 and 1969, and also in 1970, he served as Minister of Finance. In 1968-1970 he served as the country's Prime Minister.

He was re-appointed as Minister in May 1970, and on September 10, 1982, he became President, following Urho Kekkonen's decision to step down for health reasons.

In his election statement, Mr. Kolivio stressed that he would continue the Pacific Kekkonen foreign policy line.

He said that the result of their talks cannot be described as agreement. Yet, even though we may be far from hopes of finalities about detente, the result of the Geneva meeting, modest though it might be, can be seen as confirmation of the desire of the two great powers not to allow any breakdown in dialogue.

'HUMAN RIGHTS' AMERICAN STYLE

Washington. President Reagan has signed a special document which officially sanctions the granting of military and economic aid to Salvador. Last month Congress approved a bill on aid to Central America under which \$5 million were allocated for supporting the Salvadoran regime during the current fiscal year. Under pressure by extensive public protest, the legislature adopted an amendment to a bill which this week could be granted only after US president officially certifies that there are no human rights violations in El Salvador. As it was signed by the State Department spokesman, in the document sent to Congress, Reagan noted that the Salvadoran junta had achieved certain progress in the field of "human rights".

Efforts to intervene in Polish internal affairs are in marked contradiction with the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, the General continued. I want to make it clear that we refuse to go before any self-appointed tribunal, whatever it might be. We also refuse to attend conferences designed solely to indict Poland. This present ovation in our country has threatened me; on the contrary, it was us who checked the threat to stability in Europe and helped preserve peace.

Jaruzelski condemned the Western press for spreading dubious tales of "horrors" in Poland to its readers. An International Red Cross delegation, he noted, has recently been here itself that there is no truth behind such false allegations.

He further said that there were 4,549 internees in Poland at present, while 1,760 people had been set free, and more are to be released in the future.

The people interned under martial law can return to their families and find employment providing they abandon their actions against the socialist state.

Such is the measure of their fake humanism, said the General, which is the lesson that we should always remember.

They wish to punish the Poles for not allowing a socialist bonfire in the heart of Europe, which could have burned down their own slate.

There are no limits to the hypocrisy displayed by Washington regarding developments in Poland, Jaruzelski claimed. A government which has for many years imposed sanctions bearing down against the huge confrontation camp of South Africa,

and the USSR is at the root of our foreign policy, he emphasized.

In the concluding part of his address General Jaruzelski discussed the country's economic and public administration issues.

Photo AP-TASS

WHO IS WHO

(Continued from page 1)

The recently elected US President, who will be for the next six years, is Michael Dukakis, Massachusetts. He won 147 out of a total of 538 votes at the electoral college, the first ballot.

A group of Salvadoran soldiers and officers arrived at the Fort Benning, Georgia, in the United States, for training in anti-guerrilla warfare. Early in February another two thousand Salvadoran servicemen are expected here and at the Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

Photo AP-TASS

THE WORLD

FACTS AND EVENTS

As of January 1, 1982, the population of France stood at 54 million 85 thousand.

On the current fiscal year, the United States is to export weapons worth nearly 23,000 million dollars, or three times the amount exported in the 1981 fiscal year. These figures are reported by "The Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper, quoting Pentagon officials.

The Italian city of Livorno and the surrounding area have been declared a nuclear-free zone. This decision has been taken by the local municipal council in order to exclude forever the possibility of American nuclear weapons being deployed at the nearby American and NATO bases.

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On Large-scale NATO military manoeuvres named "Allied Express", will be held in the north of Norway during February and March. They will involve 14 thousand servicemen, and warships and aircraft from the United States, the FRC, Britain, Italy, Holland, Luxembourg and Norway.

The Swedish Central Board of Statistics reports that in 1981 more than 879 thousand crimes were registered in Sweden, a 15 per cent increase from 1980.

On Ships being frequently attacked in its waters, Nigeria has devised measures to combat piracy. These measures include newly formed and specially equipped police detachments, ensuring the security of the ports.

The power station in India produced 91,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity between April and December 1981, an 11 per cent increase over the same period of 1980.

On A 48-MILLION-YEAR-OLD WHALE

A fossilized jaw from a whale was found by specialists from the geological department of the Institute of the Earth Sciences in the western part of the Czechoslovakia. It has been established that the find is about 48 million years old.

On The Swedish Central Board of Statistics reports that in 1981 more than 879 thousand crimes were registered in Sweden, a 15 per cent increase from 1980.

On The temperature increase will cause the wide-scale thawing of ice in the Arctic, which is sure to rise to the level of the World Ocean. However, Fabre points out, there will be no "world-wide deluge" since the ice shield of the Antarctic will remain as it is today. Instead the boundaries of climatic zones will shift by 300-800 km. Icebergs will appear on the coast of the Arctic Ocean and the zone of deserts will sharply reduce. The climate in the Southern Hemisphere will probably remain unchanged because of Antarctic influence.

On WHEN MOM IS AWAY...

An American firm has designed a telephone listening-in system not for use by the James Bonds of this world, but by parents who have gone out shopping, for instance, or to attend some other business leaving their children asleep or playing at home. The system is connected up to the owner's telephone number enabling the latter to make a call and check that all is in order back home. No ringing of

PEOPLE

When Peter Nelvans, a highly placed Scotland Yard official, resigned after celebrating his 40th birthday, he was immediately offered a job as manager of the London Playboy Club.

Three months previously, after a police investigation led by P. Nelvans, the licence for the casting at the Playboy Club had been suspended in view of various financial irregularities.

Now the owners have decided that it would add to the Club's respectability to have a former high-ranking police official as manager.

On THE BERMDA SEQUEL

Three ships have allegedly vanished in the space of a year, leaving no SOS signals, no wreckage, and no survivors.

These mysterious disappearances have taken place in the area between Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan.

This place is called the "dreadful triangle", distinguishing it from the Bermuda Triangle.

The sea in this area is extremely dangerous, prone to typhoons, changing currents, whirlwinds, cliffs and abysses.

The recording of vanishing ships in this "dreadful triangle" has been undertaken for six centuries now. According to pod-

other, Richard Wright, from Pennsylvania, lapped this with 177 kg. Despite the latter's obvious advantage, the victory went to Collins, since his opponent used a "dipping" method, i.e., crossed his pumpkin with another inflated plant.

On Women only

"Dreadful triangle" claimed an Australian newspaper, recently, regarding the world's only publishing house designed for girls' matter written only by female authors.

The house's first efforts will result in the printing of a massive volume containing fiction, verse, drama and discussions written by 82 Austrian women.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE TRUE NATURE OF AFGHANI COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's special correspondent G. Mirzayev reports in an article from Afghanistan, of the Western propaganda efforts to portray Afghan counter-revolutionaries as "fighters for the Islamic faith". He specifically refers to a profile upon the character of Gulbuddin, a bandit leader now residing in Pakistan.

Gulbuddin's fugitive chieftain, Gulam Amas, provided documentary evidence during a press conference in Kabul concerning the plight of refugees prevented by Gulbuddin from returning home, who are often shot to death in the camps. He declared that the leaders of militant groups are robbing in gold. Gulam also testified, the article continues, that apart from providing financial and military aid to the rebels, the USA is paying for the insurrection money for training Gulbuddin, his servants and guards.

For trying to "purify Islam", as the Western media would like to make out, the bandits are practising straightforward robbery; for instance, 40 kilograms, 21 carats, 13 bars and 12,000 rubles were confiscated from Gulbuddin, his army and supporters in the Ghazni region.

PAPANDREOU GOVERNMENT: FIRST 100 DAYS IN OFFICE

The Papandreou government's first one hundred days in office show that its plan for the large-scale democratisation of public life do not renew on paper, says the NEW TIMES weekly.

The new Greek government has stated that it does not consider itself bound by the communiqué of the Common Market conference, since this contains provisions concerning Greece's stand. These provisions refer to the application of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland and certain accusations and attacks directed against the socialist countries. As it is practical confirmation of Greece's view of the way in which aid to Poland should be given in order to overcome its current difficulties, the former country almost simultaneously announced its conclusion of a contract for supplying 200,000 tonnes of citrus fruit to the Poles, "New Times" pointed out.

VETO ON JUSTICE

Alarming results have emerged from the discussion in the Senate Council of the Jordanian draft resolution in favour of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, writes LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editor-in-chief Belyakov.

The American administration is giving Israel all-round support in its actions against the Arabs. Today Reagan has decided to block any sentence aimed against the Israeli "laws", even though the Jordanian draft resolution has received a soundly qualifying majority in the Security Council. The American president, in practice, demonstrates his indestructible desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of Poland and other socialist countries, did not pause to draw breath before instructing the American envoy to veto down what is best. By doing this he has shown that Arab countries which still harboured illusions about a "positive" American role in a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that he sits in the same boat as Israel.

FORCE IN THE WORD!

Reactionary imperialists oppose dictate by a policy geared towards speeding up the arms race, writes Ali Farza Afzalov, Professor V. Sorochinov, PhD, in the KRAS-NAVA ZVEZDA newspaper. Numerous bourgeois scholars and ideologists have taken this policy under their protection and attempt to substantiate it theoretically. They present the military power of a state as a measure of its international prestige and as the principal element in politics. They also put it in the centre of the Western attitude to international affairs. Reducing all problems of relations between states to the domination of the world or of a region, many Western theoreticians like H. Morgenthau, A. Schlesinger in the United States, R. Aeon in France and others, advocate the inevitability of a competition between states in increasing the power of their armies.

Moreover, many authors maintain that a large number of wars is inevitable in the future, and they call for preparations for such war. In a special report sponsored by the US Army, the authors predict that 985 different wars and armed conflicts will break out between 1991 and 1995 alone, 145 of which may involve the United States.

Such theories, conclude the authors, are reactionary in content, for they radically contradict the interests of universal peace, the security of nations and social progress.

OF INTEREST

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES



Yuri Norshteyn

What is the best description for an animated cartoon? Until recently no one would have dared to suggest that, in the right hands, it might be an effective means of improving our knowledge and philosophical understanding of the world. Yuri Norshteyn's work in the genre has transformed our ideas of the possibilities inherent in a cartoon and of its aims. He has only made four films, but they have won more than 20 awards and prizes both at home and abroad—in France, Denmark, the United States, Finland, the FRG, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Norshteyn is a USSR State Prize winner.

His first cartoon—based on the Russian folk tale "The Fox and the Hesse" and stylized in the manner of a lubok (popular print)—attracted attention by its novel approach to a well-worn theme. The second, "The Heros and the Cross", caused universal praise. This tale, as old as the hills, is about the love of a lonely crane for an equally lonely heron. Rather unluckily playing hard to get, the latter seduced the crane's advances and then had second thoughts. The crane went off in a huff. By the time he had gone, it was the heron's turn to feel injured. And so on for all eternity. In their dreams, the

film's heroes long to be united in love; in reality they remain just as alone and unhappy as before. Norshteyn's unusually elegant cartoon arouses feelings of pity and sad irony in the spectator. The original way in which he approaches his subject-matter caused critics to make comparisons with old Chinese painting and to comment on the major technical innovations he has introduced into the genre greatly enhancing the possibilities inherent in the cartoon.

The director's third cartoon tells the story of how Hedgehog got lost in the Fog. Norshteyn manages to bring out all the fantasy, mystery and beauty in the tale. The Fog, which for a time hid reality from Hedgehog, turned out to have a magical effect: relinquishing its hold over the world, the latter appeared in entirely new colours. Hedgehog saw it all for the first time and was therefore now aware of the beauty not apparent to the jaded eye.

"A Tale of Tales" is Norshteyn's fourth and best film. This is a cartoon about childhood, about the love, but very strong threads linking us to our past. It is a movie impregnated with nostalgia and built on a series of complicated, poetical associations. There is a lullaby in Russian folklore which our great-grandmothers used to sing to us. Little Wolf is the main character in the song. And it is this same Little Wolf, the witness of many childhoods, today forgotten and shyly darting away from the gleaming modern car—that Norshteyn has made into the hero of his film. Little Wolf is given the character and vision of a child and the past is brought back in life in his nostalgic reminiscence.

Recognizable moments from the recent past: the film's five stylizations based on drawings by Pylekin to the accompaniment of the popular songs of the 30s and the music of Bach and Mozart; its complex associations and clever psychological sketches, memories and observations; its melancholy, irony, bitterness and humour—all these facets are welded together in this undoubted work of art by the artist's sensitivity and mental conception. Not one word is spoken in the cartoon, but it tells us as much as we can take in, as is true of all great art, it is an effort of the mind and soul.

Norshteyn's films are unusual in many respects. But, the apparently limitless talent of the one who conceived them is theirs most outstanding feature. It remains to be seen what will emerge from the combination of Gogol's and Norshteyn's exceptional artistic power. Yuri Norshteyn is at present at work on a cartoon version of "The Overcoat".

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

Masterpieces of Russian art in Cologne

The successful exhibition "Treasures of Russian Art" at the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum in Cologne highlights 107 gold and silver articles created by the firms of Karl Fabergé from the collections of the Moscow Kremlin and the Leningrad Hermitage Museum.

Karl Fabergé was founded in the 1840s, and by the end of the century had won European fame and had branches in many Rus-

sian cities and abroad. In the hands of talented jewellers, platinum, gold, precious stones and enamel were transformed into elegant costume jewellery, souvenirs and trinkets. Fashions of the times were naturally reflected but the jewellers knew how to enhance the colour, facets, and polish creating the natural beauty of the stones.

Natalya OSADCHAYA

ENGLISH BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ARMENIA

A collection of short stories by Somerset Maugham has been published in Soviet Armenia. Earlier his novels were completely sold out.

English literature attracted the attention of Armenian translators and researchers long ago. Only recently the Armenian readers received the opportunity to read in their native tongue

The Shakespeare Centre of the Armenian Academy of Sciences has completed preparations for publishing a ten-volume edition of the great playwright's works in the Armenian language.

Finest Santuzza of our time



A recent Bolshoi highlight was the production of Pietro Mascagni's opera "Cavalleria Rusticana".

It was a concert performance: the programme made no mention of director or set-designer; the singer appeared in evening dress, and the choir, instead ofimitating the supporting crowd, were ranged traditionally "by voices". Yet nevertheless a performance of great inner drama and strikingly vivid characterization

created from the music and singing alone.

Yelena Obraztsova sang the part of the heroine, a peasant woman from the village of Santuzza in Sicily. When she sang the part at La Scala a year ago she was voted the "finest Santuzza" on the modern operatic stage. Zarah Soliklava, who was cast as Santuzza, was a fat match for her. In the photo you see both singers.

Photo by Georgi Salayev

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